

Monument, and will form one of the most extensive parks in the States.

New Model for Post Steam-ships.—The Washington correspondent of the *Atlas* (American paper) says:—"There is a drawing in the Navy Department of a new steamboat, which is about to be built in New York for the Hudson river, and is intended to compete with the New York and Albany Railroad. Her proportions are as follow:—length of keel, 500 feet; length of deck, 350 feet. She looks like a sword fish. There is 75 feet of keel at each end, extending out from the deck, which shows itself above water, and which is sharp and pointed like the sword of a sword-fish. Both ends of the boat are alike, and her engines are to work both ways, the vessel not being intended to turn round, but to work like a ferry-boat. She is to be called the *George Washington*, and to have accommodations for 3,000 passengers. The passage of 150 miles (between New York and Albany) will be made in five hours. She has been designed and modelled by Mr. Davidson, of New York."

TRANSCENDENTALISM OF ART.

BY GOETHE.*

As we are convinced that he who examines the intellectual world and becomes conscious of the beauty of the truly intellectual, will surely also perceive her origin, exalted above anything connected with the senses; so we shall endeavour to understand and express to our satisfaction, as far as this be possible, in what way we may be capable of comprehending the beauty of the mind and world.

Let us, therefore, suppose two stone masses to be placed near each other, of which one has remained rough and without artistic elaboration, the other converted by art into a statue either of men or gods. If it were one divine, it might represent a grace or muse; if one of human character, it would not be that of an individual human being, but rather one which art has created by a combination of the beautiful.

Then the stone, which art has converted into a beautiful form, will at once appear beautiful; surely not because it is a stone, else the other mass would also be esteemed beautiful, but because it possesses a form which art has impressed on it.

It was, however, not the matter which possessed that form, but this existed in the inventor (*Eristaneaden*), before it reached the stone. But this did not exist in the artist, because he was in the mere material possession of hands and eyes, but because he was imbued with art.

It is in art, therefore, that a still greater amount of beauty is recondited; because it is not the form reposing in art, which reaches the stone, but it remains there unalterable, and one of a subordinate kind arises, which does not repose purely on itself, nor is it that as the artist imagined it—such a one, in fine, as art can, in any way, impose on inanimate and tangible matter.

But, if art even reproduce that which it really is, and reproduce the beautiful according to reason, upon which alone it ever can draw, then it is indeed this which possesses in its essence a greater and more sublime beauty of art—more perfect than anything which ever can appear outwardly and tangibly (!)

Because, as form transgressing into matter becomes already extended, it becomes of necessity weaker than that, which remains one and unchanged. Because, whatever endures a distancing in itself, secedes from itself—strength from strength, warmth from warmth, power from power, and the same, beauty from beauty. Thence the creating must be superior to the created. Because it is not primordial but concrete music which constitutes the musician—and transcendent harmony produces music enveloped in tones of the senses. But if one would despise art as merely imitating nature, he may be told that the complex of natures (*die Naturen*) are also imitating potencies; that, in fine, art does not exactly imitate

what we see with eyes, but draws on that poem by which nature itself is constituted, and according to which she acts (!)

Furthermore, art produces many things out of itself, and adds, on the other hand, where nature especial may appear incomplete, art being the exponent of absolute beauty. Thus, Phidias could form the god, although he did not imitate aught sensibly visible, but imagined to himself how Zeus would have appeared if he were to meet our eyes.

Idealists of olden and modern times are not to be blamed if they insist so strongly on the consideration of "the One," whence everything arises, and to which everything ought to be again reduced; because, really, the vivifying and arranging principle is so shackled in its external apparition that it does not know when and where to escape. But we wrong ourselves on either side, if we reduce the forming principle and the higher form itself to unity, which then escapes as well our outward as inward senses.

A MACHINE FOR CLEANSING CHIMNEYS.

MANY attempts have, of late years, been made to do away with that most revolting and degrading, not to mention cruel, employment of "Chimney-sweeping," by means of climbing-moys. An "Act of Parliament" was some time ago passed, imposing a fine on every "Householder," who should suffer his chimneys to be swept in any other way than by a certain "machine," invented for the purpose. This machine has been found ineffectual in many cases, and totally useless in others, where there is any flexure of the flue. Consequently, the "Act" cannot be carried out in its full force, and the evil that existed still remains unredressed.

To obviate this difficulty, and to enforce the penalty of the law in every case of its infringement provided the machine I have to suggest be found to answer, has occasioned me, with feelings of humanity and kindness towards that class of society, to turn my attention to the subject.

The machine I have devised may be thus described:—An air-tight bag, made of "Macintosh-cloth," 3 ft. by 2 ft. wide, and covered over with a texture having strong bristles or split whalebone interwoven in it: to this is attached a tube of "gutta-percha," 40 feet long, and 1 inch diameter, having a brass screw-joint at one end, and another in the middle, with an inflating valve at the end, or it might be a smaller tube, encircled by cord to give it stiffness. A pair of strong kitchen bellows will be required to inflate the bag.

CLARICES.

GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—The New Gas Company, in the course of putting down their iron pipes in High-street, laid open several of the old wooden pipes laid down in 1623 for the purpose of bringing water into the town, and in one part of the street they were obliged to dig up a large elm tree in tolerable preservation which had been used for this purpose.

Portsmouth.—We are glad to find the subject of gas-lighting still in the hands of lecturers, and engaging the attention of the general public, in our provincial towns. On Friday fortnight a lecture was delivered to the members and friends of the Portsmouth Philosophical Society by Mr. G. Garnett, on "The Philosophy and Practice of the Gas Manufacture." The lecturer described the chemical constituents of the various descriptions of coal, gave an outline of the manner in which gas is generated and purified, and showed the necessity of chemical knowledge on the part of the manufacturer. A cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his address.

Dudley.—The Dudley waterworks are to be supplied on a plan suggested by Mr. M'Lean, the lessee of the South Staffordshire Railway, for raising water from the Trent, and other intermediate places, and passing it through pipes alongside the railway, delivering it into a large reservoir situate on the Brown-hills,

near to Ogley-hay: from thence it will run by gravitation along the line of railway into the heart of the district, and with little deviation into the company's reservoir at Parkes-hall supplying on its route the towns of Walsall, Wednesbury, Hill-top, West Bromwich, Darlaston, and Bliston; Great Bridge, Tipton, and the high districts of the country (as Dudley and Brierley Hill) from the present plant and engines at Parkes-hall. The requisite notices to Parliament have been given.

Oxford.—The preparations for the establishment of a new gas company appear to have induced the old company to issue a circular, intimating that a further reduction in the price of gas will be made from Lady-day next. It is said that the intended reduction will be something like 12½ per cent. The present price is 6s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Laton.—The gas question is at present agitating the population of Laton, and we are pleased to observe that here as in various other quarters, the local Board of Health is promoting the extension of cheap and good gas light. Fresh main pipes are being laid down to carry out the views of the Board of Health, and now the company, it is said, can turn out all the old customers, and as many new ones as choose to burn their gas. The gas is said to have been much improved since the agitation began: it is described as being made from a proportion of Cannel coal; its specific gravity 481, and its illuminating power far above the average of gas usually supplied.

Darlington.—Mr. Mason, town surveyor of Darlington, in a report to the Local Board of Health on the Gas question, says:—"In this locality, where coal is cheap, and the facilities for disposing of the residual products great, I think gas can be made (and sold we presume) for 4s. per 1,000 feet, including 10 per cent. upon the capital; and in this I am borne out by the cost at other places. In Liverpool, where coals are 15s. per ton, gas is made 'sold' at 4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet, inclusive of 10 per cent. dividend: at Manchester it is sold at 3s. 9d. to private consumers: at Wakefield, the company make gas at 2s. 2d., exclusive of interest, coals being 4s. 8d. per ton. In Wakefield prison, the gas is made at 1s. per 1,000 feet including 50l. per annum allowed for wear and tear. At a private establishment near Leicester, where coals are 10s. and 11s. 6d. per ton, gas is made at 2s. per 1,000 feet, with 40l. for wear and tear. At Wolverhampton, the prime cost of 1,000 feet is 3s. 2d. exclusive of interest—coals 11s. 6d. per ton. At Brentford, the prime cost is 3s. 3d.—coals, 23s. per ton. At Bristol, the prime cost is 3s. 6d.—coals 11s. per ton. At Croydon, 2s. 6d.—coals 24s. per ton. At Warrington, the prime cost is 3s. 2½d.—coals 11s. 4d. per ton: quantity made, 13,900,000 feet. At Ashton, the prime cost is from 2s. 4d. to 3s.—coals 12s. per ton. At Worcester, the prime cost is 2s. 5½d.—coals 13s. 1½d. per ton. The average of these nine towns is 2s. 9½d. per 1,000 feet, exclusive of interest."

THE RECIPIENT OF THE GOLD MEDAL FOR SCULPTURE.—The *Bridgewater Times* says of Mr. Summers, who obtained the gold medal at the Academy,—"This talented young artist, who five or six years ago had no higher ambition than carrying mortar to the mason, and being useful in a mason and stone-cutter's yard, had awarded to him last week, at the annual exhibition of the students connected with the Royal Academy, London, the customary gold medal, given to the most successful competitors, along with a sum of 500l., to enable him to prosecute his studies by a sojourn among the ancient artistic remains of Italy. In addition to this extraordinary success, this young man carried also away from his fellow candidates the next best prize, consisting of a silver medal, for another and distinct specimen of art—a feat which, it seems, was not accomplished by the great Chantrey himself, and is without an example in the history of the academy." The subject of Mr. Summer's first piece, which gained the leading prize, is "Mexey pleading for the Vanquished."

* Translated for the first time from the German of Goethe. "Posthumous Works," vol. ix. p. 104, ed. 12mo.